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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 97

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Oksana **Boiko** (Ukraine)

I. Introduction

1. At its 19th plenary meeting, on 20 September 2002, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 7th to 11th, 19th and 22nd meetings, on 3, 4, 7, 8, 14 and 17 October 2002. At its 7th to 11th meetings, the Committee held a general discussion on item 97 jointly with items 98 and 99. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/57/SR.7-11, 19 and 22).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/57/115).

4. At the 7th meeting, on 3 October, the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/57/SR.7).

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II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.14 and Rev.1

5. At the 19th meeting, on 14 October, the representative of Chile, on behalf of Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly" (A/C.3/56/L.14).

6. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Chile orally revised it as follows:

(a) The third preambular paragraph, which read:

"*Recalling and reaffirming* the commitments made at major United Nations conferences, special sessions, summit conferences and their follow-up processes, and the principles expressed in relevant United Nations declarations"

was replaced by the following paragraph:

"*Also recalling and reaffirming* the commitments made at major United Nations conferences, special sessions, summit conferences and their follow-up processes, including, in this context, the recognition of the contributions of the outcomes of recent United Nations conferences and summits, such as the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, the special session of the General Assembly on children, held in New York from 8 to 19 May 2002 and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002, and the principles expressed in relevant United Nations declarations";

(b) In operative paragraph 10, the words:

"inter alia, the need for an integrated and coordinated follow-up to the Millennium Summit and other major United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits, including the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Second World Assembly on Ageing and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, as well as the ongoing discussions regarding the rationalization of reports"

were replaced by the words:

"among other things, the need for an integrated and coordinated follow-up to all major United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits".

7. At the same meeting, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Belarus, Belize, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Croatia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Malawi, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uganda joined in sponsoring draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.14, as orally revised.

8. At its 22nd meeting, on 17 October, the Committee had before it the revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.3/57/L.14/Rev.1), which Australia, Canada, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Latvia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Singapore, Slovakia and Viet Nam had joined in sponsoring.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.14/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 10).

III. Recommendation of the Third Committee

10. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action[1] and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session[2] constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Also recalling and reaffirming the commitments made at major United Nations conferences, special sessions, summit conferences and their follow-up processes, including, in this context, the recognition of the contributions of the outcomes of recent United Nations conferences and summits, such as the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, the special session of the General Assembly on children, held in New York from 8 to 19 May 2002, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002, and the principles expressed in relevant United Nations declarations,

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[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] and the development goals contained therein,

Welcoming the outcome of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and stressing the importance of implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing,[4] which focuses on three priority directions: older persons and development, advancing health and well-being into old age, and ensuring enabling and supportive environments,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need for an integrated and coordinated follow-up to major United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits in the economic, social and related fields,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Reaffirms* the commitments made by heads of State and Government at the World Summit for Social Development, contained in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,[1] which established a new consensus to place people at the centre of the concerns for sustainable development and pledged to eradicate poverty, promote full and productive employment and foster social integration so as to achieve stable, safe and just societies for all;

3. *Also reaffirms* the decisions on further action and initiatives to accelerate social development for all, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session and contained in the further initiatives for social development;[2]

4. *Recognizes* that many of the goals and commitments contained in the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly have been successfully incorporated in the outcomes of subsequent international conferences and summits, including those of the Millennium Assembly,[3] the International Conference on Financing for Development,[6] the Second World Assembly on Ageing[4] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[7] and that the integration of social development objectives in these many spheres demonstrates a continuing firm commitment to achieving the goals of the World Summit for Social Development;

5. *Calls* for the speedy implementation of the goals and commitments contained in the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;

6. *Recognizes* that, while action taken to implement the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits in the economic,

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[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] A/CONF.197/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[5] A/57/115.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (A/CONF.199/20), chap. I, resolutions 1 and 2.

social and related fields held during the past ten years will further promote social development, strengthened and effective international and regional cooperation and assistance for development and progress towards increased participation, greater social justice and improved equity in societies will also be required;

7. *Reaffirms* the need for effective partnership and cooperation between Governments and the relevant actors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in the implementation of and follow-up to the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action and the further initiatives for social development, and the need to ensure their involvement in the planning, elaboration, implementation and evaluation of social policies at the national level;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission for Social Development, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and the programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental forums, within their respective mandates, to continue to integrate into their work programmes and give priority attention to the commitments and undertakings contained in the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action and in the further initiatives for social development, to continue to be actively involved in their follow-up and to monitor the achievement of those commitments and undertakings;

9. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Commission for Social Development in the follow-up to and the review of the further implementation of the commitments made in Copenhagen and the further initiatives agreed upon in Geneva, reaffirms that the Commission will continue to have the primary responsibility in this regard, and encourages Governments, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and civil society to continue to support its work;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly", and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on this question to the General Assembly at that session, taking into account, among other things, the need for an integrated and coordinated follow-up to all major United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits.

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 98

Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Oksana **Boiko** (Ukraine)

I. Introduction

1. At its 19th plenary meeting, on 20 September 2002, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 7th to 11th, 19th and 22nd meetings, on 3, 4, 7, 8, 14 and 17 October 2002. At its 7th to 11th meetings, the Committee held a general discussion on item 98 jointly with items 97 and 99. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/57/SR.7-11, 19 and 22).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/57/3);[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 (A/57/139 and Corr.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "International Year of Volunteers: outcomes and future perspectives" (A/57/352);

[1] To be issued in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/57/3/Rev.1).

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(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of the Family in 2004, drawing attention to the report contained in document E/CN.5/2002/2 (A/57/67-E/2002/45);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on an international plan of action for the United Nations Literacy Decade (A/57/218 and Corr.1).

4. At the 7th meeting, on 3 October, the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/57/SR.7).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.6

5. By its resolution 2002/6 of 24 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Preparation for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/57/L.6.

6. At its 22nd meeting, on 17 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.6 without a vote (see para. 17 , draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.12

7. At the 19th meeting, on 14 October, the representative of Senegal, on behalf of Angola, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United Republic of Tanzania, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Promoting youth employment" (A/C.3/57/L.12). Subsequently, Belize, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, Guatemala, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nepal, Panama, Poland, Romania, San Marino, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Thailand, Venezuela and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out corrections to the draft resolution.

9. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Egypt made a statement with regard to the draft resolution (see A/C.3/57/SR.19).

10. At the 22nd meeting, on 17 October, the representative of Senegal orally corrected draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.12, which was then adopted by the Committee, as orally corrected, without a vote (see para. 17, draft resolution II).

11. Prior to the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Egypt made a statement (see A/C.3/57/SR.22).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.13 and Rev.1

12. At the 19th meeting, on 14 October, the representative of Mongolia, on behalf of Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Saint Lucia, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all" (A/C.3/57/L.13).

13. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Mongolia orally revised it as follows:

(a) New fifth and sixth preambular paragraphs were inserted, reading:

"*Affirming* that the realization of the right to education, especially for girls, contributes to the eradication of poverty,

"*Deeply concerned* about the persistence of the gender gap in education, which is reflected by the fact that nearly two thirds of the world's adult illiterates are women";

(b) Operative paragraph 5, which read:

"5. *Appeals* to all Governments and professional organizations to strengthen national and professional institutional systems of the education sector in their countries with a view to expanding capacity and promoting quality as a prerequisite for scaling up activities and administering increased financial support";

was replaced by the following paragraph:

"5. *Appeals* to all Governments and professional organizations to strengthen national and professional educational institutions in their countries with a view to expanding their capacity and promoting the quality of education";

(c) Operative paragraph 10, which read:

"10. *Decides*, in view of the importance of the successful implementation of the goals of the Decade, to include in the provisional

agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled 'United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all'

was replaced by the following paragraph:

"10. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its fifty-ninth session, under the item entitled 'Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family', a sub-item entitled 'United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all'."

14. At its 22nd meeting, on 17 October, the Committee had before it the revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.3/57/L.13/Rev.1), which Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Congo, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, Guatemala, Guyana, Iceland, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.13/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 17, draft resolution III).

D. Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

16. At its 22nd meeting, on 17 October, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 (A/57/139 and Corr.1) and the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International Year of Volunteers: outcomes and future perspectives" (A/57/352) (see para. 18).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

17. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Preparation for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 46/92 of 16 December 1991, 47/237 of 20 September 1993, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999 and 56/113 of 19 December 2001 concerning the proclamation, preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family and its tenth anniversary,

Recognizing that the follow-up to the International Year of the Family is an integral part of the agenda and of the multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development until 2004,

Noting that the family-related provisions of the outcomes of the United Nations summits and conferences of the 1990s and their follow-up processes continue to provide policy guidance on ways to strengthen family-centred components of policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Recalling that relevant United Nations instruments on human rights as well as relevant global plans and programmes of action call for the widest possible protection and assistance to be accorded to the family, bearing in mind that, in different cultural, political and social systems, various forms of the family exist,

Emphasizing that equality between women and men and respect for the human rights of all family members is essential to family well-being and to society at large, and noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life,

Aware that families are affected by social and economic changes manifested as observable worldwide trends and that the causes and consequences of those trends concerning families have to be identified and analysed,

Recognizing the important role of non-governmental organizations, at both the local and national levels, working in the interest of families,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004,[2]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[2] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Reaffirms its invitation* to all States to take prompt action to establish national mechanisms, as appropriate, to prepare for, observe and follow up the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, in particular for the purpose of planning, stimulating and harmonizing the activities of the governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations concerned with the preparation for and observance of the tenth anniversary, and to cooperate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the tenth anniversary;

3. *Calls upon* all United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular family-related organizations, to make every possible effort towards the implementation of the objectives of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family by integrating the family perspective into the planning and decision-making processes;

4. *Decides* that the major activities for the observance of the tenth anniversary should be concentrated at the local, national and regional levels and that the United Nations system should assist Governments in these efforts;

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[2] A/57/139 and Corr.1.

5. *Takes note* of the major study on the most important trends affecting families, to be submitted to the General Assembly at the commencement of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in December 2003;

6. *Calls* for a concerted promotional, informational and media campaign on the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at the national, regional and international levels;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to launch the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family early in December 2003;

8. *Decides* to devote one plenary meeting at its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, to the observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, building upon the events to be held on 15 May 2004 on the occasion of the International Day of Families;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to play an active role in facilitating international cooperation within the framework of the follow-up to the International Year of the Family, to facilitate the exchange of experience and information among Governments on effective policies and strategies, to facilitate technical assistance, with a focus on the least developed and developing countries, and to encourage the organization of subregional and interregional meetings and relevant research;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council on the preparation for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family at all levels.

Draft resolution II
Promoting youth employment

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the resolve of heads of State and Government, as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] to develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work,

Recalling and reaffirming the commitments relating to youth employment made at the major United Nations conferences and summits since 1990 and their follow-up processes,

Recalling its resolution 54/120 of 17 December 1999, in which it took note with appreciation of the Lisbon Declaration on Youth Policies and Programmes adopted at the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth in 1998,[4] which set forth important commitments regarding youth employment,

Recalling also its resolution 56/117 of 19 December 2001, in which, inter alia, it welcomed the Secretary-General's initiative to create a Youth Employment Network and invited him to continue with initiatives in that regard,

[3] See resolution 55/2.

[4] See WCMRY/1998/28, chap. I, resolution 1.

Recognizing that young people are an asset for sustainable economic growth and social development and expressing deep concern about the magnitude of youth unemployment and underemployment throughout the world and its profound implications for the future of our societies,

Recognizing also that Governments have a primary responsibility to educate young people and to create an enabling environment that will promote youth employment,

1. *Takes note* of the work of the High-level Panel of the Secretary-General's Youth Employment Network and its policy recommendations;[5]

2. *Encourages* Member States to prepare national reviews and action plans on youth employment and to involve youth organizations and young people in this process, taking into account, inter alia, the commitments made by Member States in this regard, in particular those included in the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond;[6]

3. *Invites*, within the context of the Youth Employment Network, the International Labour Organization, in collaboration with the Secretariat and the World Bank and other relevant specialized agencies, to assist and support, upon request, the efforts of Governments in the elaboration of national reviews and action plans, and to undertake a global analysis and evaluation of progress made in this regard;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the progress achieved by the Youth Employment Network.

Draft resolution III
United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/116 of 19 December 2001, by which it proclaimed the ten-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade,

Also recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[7] in which Member States resolved to ensure that, by the year 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education, which requires a renewed commitment to promote literacy for all,

Reaffirming that a basic education is crucial to nation-building, that literacy for all is at the heart of basic education for all and that creating literate environments and societies is essential for achieving the goals of eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy,

[5] See A/56/422.
[6] Resolution 50/81, annex.
[7] See resolution 55/2.

Convinced that literacy is crucial to the acquisition, by every child, youth and adult, of the essential life skills that enable them to address the challenges they can face in life, and represents an essential step in basic education, which is an indispensable means for effective participation in the societies and economies of the twenty-first century,

Affirming that the realization of the right to education, especially for girls, contributes to the eradication of poverty,

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the gender gap in education, which is reflected by the fact that nearly two thirds of the world's adult illiterates are women,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on an international plan of action for the United Nations Literacy Decade;[8]

2. *Welcomes* the International Plan of Action for the United Nations Literacy Decade;

3. *Appeals* to all Governments to reinforce political will, mobilize adequate national resources, develop more inclusive policy-making environments and devise innovative strategies for reaching the poorest and most marginalized groups and for seeking alternative formal and non-formal approaches to learning with a view to achieving the goals of the Decade;

4. *Urges* all Governments to take the lead in coordinating the activities of the Decade at the national level, bringing all relevant national actors together in a sustained dialogue on policy formulation, implementation and evaluation of literacy efforts;

5. *Appeals* to all Governments and professional organizations to strengthen national and professional educational institutions in their countries with a view to expanding their capacity and promoting the quality of education;

6. *Appeals* to all Governments and to economic and financial organizations and institutions, both national and international, to lend greater financial and material support to the efforts to increase literacy and achieve the goals of education for all and those of the Decade, through, inter alia, the 20/20 initiative,[9] as appropriate;

7. *Invites* Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts to effectively implement the International Plan of Action;

8. *Decides* that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization should take a coordinating role in stimulating and catalysing the activities undertaken at the international level within the framework of the Decade in a manner that is complementary to and coordinated with the ongoing process of education for all;

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[8] See A/57/218 and Corr.1.

[9] See *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II, para. 88 (c).

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to prepare a report on the implementation of the International Plan of Action for submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its fifty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family", a sub-item entitled "United Nations Literacy Decade: education for all".

* * *

18. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Reports submitted in connection with agenda item 98

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004[10] and the report of the Secretary-General entitled "International Year of Volunteers: outcomes and future perspectives".[11]

[10] A/57/139 and Corr.1.

[11] A/57/352.

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Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Oksana **Boiko** (Ukraine)

I. Introduction

1. At its 19th plenary meeting, on 20 September 2002, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 7th to 11th, 19th and 22nd meetings, on 3, 4, 7, 8, 14 and 17 October 2002. At its 7th to 11th meetings, the Committee held a general discussion on item 99 jointly with items 97 and 98. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/57/SR.7-11, 19 and 22).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/57/93).

4. At the 7th meeting, on 3 October, the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/57/SR.7).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.15

5. At the 19th meeting, on 14 October, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, as well as Mexico, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing" (A/C.3/57/L.15), which read:

02-65372 (E) 251002

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 54/24 of 10 November 1999, 54/262 of 25 May 2000, 56/118 of 19 December 2001 and 56/228 of 24 December 2001,

"*Reaffirming* the principles and recommendations of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, which it endorsed in its resolution 37/51 at 3 December 1982, and the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, adopted by the Assembly in 1991, which provided guidance in areas of independence, participation, care, self-fulfilment and dignity,

"*Having considered* the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid, from 8 to 12 April 2002,

"*Expressing its profound gratitude* to the Government and the people of Spain for hosting the World Assembly and for the hospitality extended to all participants,

"1. *Welcomes* the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing;

"2. *Endorses* the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, adopted by consensus by the Second World Assembly on Ageing on 12 April 2002;

"3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing;

"4. *Recognizes* that the evolving process of global ageing should be integrated within the larger process of development and that policies on ageing deserve close examination from the developmental perspective of a broader life course and a society-wide view;

"5. *Affirms* the aim of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing 2002, which is to ensure that persons everywhere are able to age with security and dignity and to continue to participate in their societies as citizens with full rights;

"6. *Recognizes* that the progress in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action should be contingent upon effective partnership between Governments, all parts of civil society and the private sector as well as an enabling environment based, inter alia, on democracy, the rule of law, respect for all human rights, fundamental freedoms and good governance at all levels, including national and international levels;

"7. *Reaffirms* that enhanced international cooperation is essential to complement national efforts to fully implement the Madrid Plan of Action, and therefore encourages the international community to further promote cooperation among all actors involved;

"8. *Takes note with appreciation* of the deliberations of the high-level roundtables, 'Dialogues 2020: the future of ageing', organized by the Government of Spain within the programme of parallel events of the World Assembly;

"9. *Takes note* of the research agenda on ageing for the twenty-first century adopted at the Valencia Forum, which was held in conjunction with the World Assembly, and urges the United Nations programme on ageing to

continue, in cooperation with the entities of the United Nations system, academia, civil society and the private sector, its work for developing research and data collection tools to support the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;

"10. *Welcomes* the constructive and productive participation of civil society in the Second World Assembly, including the convening of the NGO Forum on Ageing;

"11. *Calls upon* Governments to promote institutional follow-up to the Madrid Plan of Action, including, as appropriate, the establishment of agencies and national committees on ageing, as well as effective organizations of older persons, educational, training and research activities on ageing and national data collection and analysis;

"12. *Invites* United Nations funds and programmes, international development agencies, international financial institutions and regional development banks to ensure that older persons are recognized as a development resource and that the question of ageing is integrated in their policies, programmes and projects as part of efforts to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;

"13. *Notes with appreciation* the inclusion by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination of the system-wide implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action on its 2002 agenda, and invites continued follow-up;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to improve the institutional capacity of the United Nations system to fulfil its responsibilities for implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, including through the maintenance and strengthening of focal points on ageing in light of the range of tasks called for in the Plan;

"15. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to allocate sufficient human and financial resources for the programme on ageing, including the establishment of a new professional post, to make it possible for the programme to effectively fulfil its task, as the United Nations focal point on ageing and to facilitate and promote the Madrid Plan of Action by, inter alia, designing guidelines for policy development and implementation and advocating means to mainstream ageing issues into development agendas;

"16. *Welcomes* the initiatives of the regional commissions to review the objectives and recommendations of the Madrid Plan of Action, with a view of translating it into regional action plans, and to assist national institutions, upon request, in implementing and monitoring their actions on ageing;

"17. *Notes* the Economic Commission for Europe Regional Ministerial Conference on Ageing, organized in cooperation with the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth of Germany, as well as the recent follow-up meeting to the Second World Assembly on Ageing held in Shanghai, organized by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific and hosted by the Government of China, the high-level panel of experts convened by the Economic and Social Commission for West Asia, which

developed the Arab Plan of Action on Ageing and the African meeting at which the African Strategy on Ageing was developed;

"18. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development, as the entity responsible for follow-up and appraisal of the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, to consider integrating the different dimensions of population ageing as contained in the current Plan of Action in its work and to consider the modalities of reviews and appraisals at its forty-first session in 2003;

"19. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations programme on ageing, as the focal point on ageing within the United Nations system, to prepare a road map for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, which would serve to facilitate global cooperation and promote coordination of the implementation process at the global level, and invites all relevant partners, including Governments, entities of the United Nations system, international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as representatives of academia and the private sector to contribute to the preparation of the road map;

"20. *Urges* all Member States and public and private organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing and to support follow-up activities to the Second World Assembly on Ageing, including technical cooperation to promote the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing;

"21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate the Political Declaration and Madrid Plan of Action as widely as possible, including among all relevant organs of the United Nations system;

"22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

6. At its 22nd meeting, on 17 October, the Committee had before it a revised text of the draft resolution (A/C.3/57/L.15/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.15. Subsequently, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.15/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 8).

III. Recommendation of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/24 of 10 November 1999, 54/262 of 25 May 2000, 56/118 of 19 December 2001 and 56/228 of 24 December 2001,

Reaffirming the principles and recommendations of the International Plan of Action on Ageing,[1] which it endorsed in its resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982, and the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, adopted by the General Assembly in 1991,[2] which provided guidance in areas of independence, participation, care, self-fulfilment and dignity,

Having considered the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002,[3]

Expressing its profound gratitude to the Government and the people of Spain for hosting the World Assembly and for the hospitality extended to all participants,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing;[3]

2. *Endorses* the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[4] adopted by consensus by the Second World Assembly on Ageing on 12 April 2002;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing;[5]

4. *Calls upon* Governments, the United Nations system and all other actors to take the necessary steps to implement the Madrid Plan of Action;

5. *Recognizes* that the evolving process of global ageing requires actions at all levels on the three priority directions in the Madrid Plan of Action, namely, older persons and development; advancing health and well-being into old age; and ensuring enabling and supportive environments;

6. *Affirms* the aim of the Madrid Plan of Action, which is to ensure that persons everywhere are able to age with security and dignity and to continue to participate in their societies as citizens with full rights;

7. *Recognizes* that progress made in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action should be contingent upon effective partnership among Governments, all parts of civil society and the private sector, as well as an enabling environment based, inter alia, on democracy, the rule of law, respect for all human rights, fundamental freedoms and good governance at all levels, including the national and international levels;

8. *Reaffirms* that enhanced international cooperation is an essential complement to national efforts to fully implement the Madrid Plan of Action, and

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[1] See *Report of the World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 26 July to 6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16).

[2] Resolution 46/91, annex.

[3] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4).

[4] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[5] A/57/93.

therefore encourages the international community further to promote cooperation among all actors involved;

9. *Invites* international financial institutions and regional development banks to examine and adjust their lending and grants practices so as to ensure that older persons are recognized as a development resource and are taken into account in their policies and projects as part of efforts to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;

10. *Welcomes* the active participation of civil society, the private sector and other relevant actors in the Second World Assembly on Ageing and their support for the implementation of the Political Declaration and the Madrid Plan of Action, as well as the contributions made through parallel events organized by the Government of Spain, and urges relevant actors to continue research efforts in support of the Plan;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the necessary measures to improve the institutional capacity of the United Nations system to fulfil its responsibilities for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, including, inter alia, the maintenance and strengthening of focal points on ageing in the light of the range of tasks called for in the Plan;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005, to allocate sufficient human and financial resources to the Programme on Ageing of the Division for Social Policy and Development so as to make it possible for the Programme to efficiently and effectively fulfil its task as the United Nations focal point on ageing and to facilitate and promote the Madrid Plan of Action by, inter alia, designing guidelines for policy development and implementation and advocating means to mainstream ageing issues into development agendas;

13. *Welcomes* the initiatives of the regional commissions to review the objectives and recommendations of the Madrid Plan of Action, with a view of translating it into regional plans of action, and to assist national institutions, upon request, in implementing and monitoring their actions on ageing;

14. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development, as the entity responsible for the follow-up to and appraisal of the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, to consider integrating the different dimensions of population ageing as contained in the current Plan of Action in its work and to consider the modalities for reviews and appraisals at its forty-first session in 2003;

15. *Welcomes* the preparation of a road map for the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action by the Programme on Ageing, and invites all relevant actors to contribute to its preparation;

16. *Urges* all Member States and other actors to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing and to support activities undertaken in follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing, including technical cooperation to promote the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate the Political Declaration and the Madrid Plan of Action as widely as possible, including among all relevant organs of the United Nations system;

18. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Oksana **Boiko** (Ukraine)

I. Introduction

1. At its 19th plenary meeting, on 20 September 2002, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Committee considered the item jointly with item 101 at its 2nd to 6th, 9th and 15th meetings, on 30 September and on 1, 2, 7 and 10 October 2002. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/57/SR.2-6, 9 and 15).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002 (A/57/3);[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/57/135);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the Terrorism Branch of the Secretariat (A/57/152 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (A/57/153);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Eleventh Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/57/154);

[1] To be issued in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No.3* (A/57/3/Rev.1).

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(f) Report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin (A/57/158 and Add.1 and 2);

(g) Letter dated 10 April 2002 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a statement summarizing the key outcomes of the Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 26 to 28 February 2002 (A/57/64);

(h) Letter dated 20 August 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the communiqué of the thirty-third Meeting of the Pacific Islands Forum, held in Fiji from 15 to 17 August 2002 (A/57/331);

(i) Letter dated 11 October 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/57/3).

4. At the 2nd meeting, on 30 September, the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/57/SR.2).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee engaged in a dialogue with the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, in which the representatives of Nepal, Algeria, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Senegal and Afghanistan took part (see A/C.3/57/SR.2).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.2

6. By its resolution 2002/8 of 24 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/57/L.2.

7. At its 15th meeting, on 10 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.2 without a vote (see para. 22, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.3

8. By its resolution 2002/9 of 24 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "High-level political conference for the purpose of signing the United Nations convention against corruption". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/57/L.3.

9. At its 15th meeting, on 10 October, the Committee had before it a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.3, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the

General Assembly (A/C.3/57/L.11), which the Secretariat orally corrected by deleting the last sentence of paragraph 7.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.3 without a vote (see para. 22, draft resolution II).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Mexico (see A/C.3/57/SR.15).

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.4

12. By its resolution 2002/10 of 24 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/57/L.4.

13. At its 15th meeting, on 10 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.4 without a vote (see para. 22, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.5

14. By its resolution 2002/11 of 24 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice". The draft resolution was reproduced in document A/C.3/57/L.5.

15. At its 15th meeting, on 10 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.5 without a vote (see para. 22, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.8

16. At the 9th meeting, on 7 October, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" (A/C.3/57/L.8). The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

17. At its 15th meeting, on 10 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.8 without a vote (see para. 22, draft resolution V).

F. Draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.10

18. At the 9th meeting, on 7 October, the representative of Italy, on behalf of Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea,

Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity" (A/C.3/57/L.10). Subsequently, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Colombia, Croatia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gabon, Guatemala, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

19. At its 15th meeting, on 10 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.10 without a vote (see para. 22, draft resolution VI).

20. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of India (see A/C.3/57/SR.15).

G. Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

21. At its 15th meeting, on 10 October, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Eleventh Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/57/154); and on the prevention of corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin (A/57/158 and Add. 1 and Add.2) (see para. 23).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

22. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001, by which it adopted the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts, and

Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

Recalling also its resolution 56/120 of 19 December 2001, in which it requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto and encouraged Member States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, in accordance with article 30 of the Convention, for the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for implementation of those international legal instruments,

Reaffirming its deep concern over the impact of transnational organized crime on the political, social and economic stability and development of societies,

Reaffirming that the adoption of the Convention and the Protocols thereto is a significant development in international criminal law and that they constitute important instruments for effective international cooperation against transnational organized crime,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on promoting the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the fact that a number of States have already ratified the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and reiterates the importance of ensuring the speedy entry into force of those instruments in accordance with its resolutions 55/25 and 55/255;

3. *Commends* the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat for its work in promoting the ratification of the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

4. *Welcomes* the proposed action by the Centre for International Crime Prevention, described in the report of the Secretary-General,[2] to promote the early entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

5. *Also welcomes* the financial support provided by several donors to promote the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, and further encourages Member States to make sufficient voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund for the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the implementation of those international legal instruments;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto;

[2] E/CN.15/2002/10.

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution in his report on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

Draft resolution II
High-level political conference for the purpose of signing the United Nations convention against corruption

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/61 of 4 December 2000, in which it decided to establish an ad hoc committee for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption,

Recalling also its resolution 56/260 of 31 January 2002 on the terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption, in which it decided that the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption, established pursuant to its resolution 55/61, should negotiate a broad and effective convention, which, subject to the final determination of its title, should be referred to as the "United Nations Convention against Corruption", and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to complete its work by the end of 2003,

Recalling further its resolutions 55/188 of 20 December 2000, on preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin, and 56/186 of 21 December 2001, on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations to address concerns about corruption in a global forum and the efforts of Member States to implement the various instruments and standards relating to corruption, including the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions[3] and the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials,[4]

Mindful of the fact that negotiations on the draft United Nations Convention against Corruption are continuing in Vienna in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 55/61 and 56/260,

1. *Notes* the progress made to date by the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption, and urges the Ad Hoc Committee to endeavour to complete its work by the end of 2003;

2. *Accepts with appreciation* the offer made by the Government of Mexico to host a high-level political conference for the purpose of signing the convention;

3. *Decides* to convene the high-level political conference for the purpose of signing the convention in Mexico by the end of 2003;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to schedule the high-level political conference for a period of three days before the end of 2003 and to organize it in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/243;

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[3] Resolution 51/191, annex.

[4] Resolution 51/59, annex.

5. *Requests* the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat to work with the Government of Mexico, in consultation with Member States, in formulating proposals for the organization of the high-level political conference so that it may provide opportunities for high-level delegates to consider issues connected with the convention, in particular follow-up activities for its effective implementation and for future work in the area of fighting corruption;

6. *Invites* all States to arrange to be represented at the high-level political conference by persons at the highest possible level of government;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention, which will act as the secretariat for the high-level political conference, with all the resources necessary for organizing the conference in an effective and appropriate manner.

Draft resolution III
Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000, by which it endorsed the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the States Members of the United Nations and the other States participating in the high-level segment of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[5] as contained in the annex to that resolution,

Recalling also its resolution 55/60 of 4 December 2000, in which it urged Governments, in their efforts to prevent and combat crime, especially transnational crime, and to maintain well-functioning criminal justice systems, to be guided by the results of the Tenth Congress,

Recalling further its resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002, in which it took note with appreciation of the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration, which are contained in the annex to that resolution, and invited the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to follow up the implementation of the plans and to make any recommendations as appropriate,

Underlining the significance of the plans of action in providing guidance for the implementation of and follow-up to the commitments undertaken in the Vienna Declaration,

Having taken note of the fact that the plans of action reflect a wide range of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recognizing that effective follow-up to the plans of action could promote the use and application of those standards and norms while facilitating an effective

[5] See *Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10-17 April 2000: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8).

long-term response to the challenges of the twenty-first century in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

1. *Invites* Governments and relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to consider carefully and to use, as appropriate, the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, which are contained in the annex to resolution 56/261, as guidance for the formulation of legislation, policies and programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice at the national and international levels;

2. *Requests* the Secretariat to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twelfth session on the outcome of its discussion with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network of Institutes regarding their possible contribution to the implementation of the plans of action, pursuant to resolution 56/261;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat to keep the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice informed of the progress made in the follow-up to the plans of action in his reports on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention;

4. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, while formulating recommendations regarding the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001, to take into account the progress made in the follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and the plans of action, as well as new developments that have taken place in the meantime in the areas covered by the Vienna Declaration.

Draft resolution IV
Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Considering that, pursuant to its resolutions 415 (V) of 1 December 1950 and 46/152 of 18 December 1991, the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is to be held in 2005,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for and the new format of the United Nations congresses, as stipulated in paragraph 2 of resolution 56/119, as well as paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, annexed to resolution 46/152,

Recalling that, in its resolution 56/119, it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body for the United Nations congresses, to formulate, at its eleventh session, recommendations regarding the

Eleventh Congress, including recommendations on the main topic, the organization of round tables and workshops to be held by panels of experts and the venue and duration of the Congress, and to submit those recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the United Nations congresses in promoting the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eleventh session[6] and of its discussion on the preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;[7]

2. *Decides* that the main theme of the Eleventh Congress shall be "Synergies and responses: strategic alliances in crime prevention and criminal justice";

3. *Suggests* that the following topics be included for discussion during the plenary session of the Eleventh Congress, and notes that Member States may refine these topics and propose additional topics at future intersessional meetings of the Commission for finalization at its twelfth session:

(a) Effective measures against transnational organized crime;

(b) Corruption: threats and trends in the twenty-first century;

(c) Economic and financial crimes: challenges to sustainable development;

(d) Making standards work: fifty years of standard-setting in crime prevention and criminal justice;

4. *Also suggests* that the following issues be considered by workshops within the framework of the Eleventh Congress, and notes that Member States may refine these issues and propose additional workshop topics at future intersessional meetings of the Commission for finalization at its twelfth session:

(a) Measures to combat economic crime: the role of the private sector;

(b) Cross-border law enforcement cooperation;

(c) Human rights in criminal justice;

(d) Restorative justice: community involvement, diversion and other alternative measures;

(e) Links between transnational organized crime and terrorism;

(f) Measures to combat high-technology and computer-related crime;

(g) Measures to combat money-laundering;

(h) Combating corruption;

(i) Crime prevention strategies for youth at risk;

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[6] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 10 and Corrigendum* (E/2002/30 and Corr.1).

[7] Ibid., chap. VII.

(j) Current practices in and ways of overcoming obstacles to extradition;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of regional preparatory meetings for the Eleventh Congress;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Eleventh Congress for the consideration of the Commission, and invites Member States to be involved actively in that process;

7. *Accepts with gratitude* the offer of the Government of Thailand to host the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and requests the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with the Government of Thailand and to report to the Commission at its twelfth session;

8. *Decides* that the duration of the Eleventh Congress shall not exceed eight days, including pre-Congress consultations;

9. *Invites* Member States to be represented at the Eleventh Congress at the highest possible level, for example, by heads of State or Government or government ministers and attorneys general, to make statements on the theme and topics of the Congress and to participate in thematic interactive round tables;

10. *Encourages* relevant specialized agencies, United Nations programmes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat in the preparations for the Eleventh Congress;

11. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to provide the Centre for International Crime Prevention with the necessary resources, within the overall appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003, for the preparations for the Eleventh Congress and to ensure that adequate resources are provided in the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 to support the holding of the Congress;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in the regional preparatory meetings for the Eleventh Congress and at the Congress itself, in accordance with past practice;

13. *Requests* the Commission, at its twelfth session, to finalize the programme for the Eleventh Congress and to make its final recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twelfth session.

Draft resolution V
United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/122 of 19 December 2001 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[8]

Bearing in mind the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Noting that the financial situation of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

3. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

4. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and to implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to work closely with the Institute;

[8] A/57/135.

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VI
Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed to that resolution,

Recalling also its resolution 56/123 of 19 December 2001 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct,

Recognizing that action against global criminal activity is a common and shared responsibility,

Convinced of the desirability of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crime, including organized crime, corruption, the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, especially women and children, drug-related crimes, money-laundering, the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and the criminal misuse of information technologies, as well as criminal activities carried out for the purpose of furthering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, bearing in mind the role that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

Recognizing existing efforts at the regional level that complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in combating the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and noting in this context the outcomes of the Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, held at Bali, Indonesia, from 26 to 28 February 2002,[9] and the seventh

[9] See A/57/64.

Regional Conference on Migration, held at Antigua, Guatemala, from 28 to 31 May 2002, as part of the Puebla Process,

Recognizing also the urgent need to increase technical cooperation activities to assist countries, in particular developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with their efforts in translating United Nations conventions and other legal instruments and policy guidelines into practice,

Recalling its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and its resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001, by which it adopted the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition,

Emphasizing the importance of the expeditious entry into force of the Convention and the Protocols thereto as a milestone in the efforts to fight and prevent organized crime, one of the most serious contemporary threats to democracy and peace,

Recognizing the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat between all priorities identified by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, in which it requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandate, in conformity with the high priority attached to the Programme,

Recalling also its resolution 56/253 of 24 December 2001, in which it requested the Secretary-General to make proposals to strengthen the Terrorism Prevention Branch at the United Nations Office at Vienna and to report thereon to the General Assembly for its consideration,

Bearing in mind the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/59 of 4 December 2000,

Recalling the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, annexed to General Assembly resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002,

Recalling also its resolution 56/260 of 31 January 2002, by which the General Assembly established the terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/19 of 24 July 2002, entitled "Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in preventing and combating terrorism",

Welcoming the progress made thus far by the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption,

Aware of the continued increase in requests for technical assistance forwarded to the Centre for International Crime Prevention by least developed countries, developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict,

Appreciating the funding provided by certain Member States in 2001 and 2002 that has permitted the Centre to enhance its capacity to execute an increased number of projects,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/123;[10]

2. *Affirms* the importance of the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat in the fulfilment of its mandate, including to prevent and combat terrorism, and in particular in strengthening international cooperation and providing technical assistance, upon request, which complements the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council, and in this context takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the Secretariat requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/253;[11]

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in responding to the needs of the international community in the face of both national and transnational criminality and in assisting Member States in achieving the goals of preventing crime within and among States and improving the response to crime;

4. *Also reaffirms* the role of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in providing to Member States, upon request, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the areas of prevention and control of transnational organized crime and terrorism, as well as in the area of reconstruction of national criminal justice systems;

5. *Welcomes* the programme of work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, including the three global programmes addressing, trafficking in human beings, corruption and organized crime, formulated on the basis of close consultations with Member States and the review by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and calls upon the Secretary-General to enhance further the visibility of that programme of work and to strengthen the Centre by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandate;

6. *Supports* the high priority given to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including in the areas of prevention and control of transnational organized crime and terrorism, and stresses the need to enhance the operational activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention to assist, in particular, developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict;

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[10] A/57/153.

[11] A/57/152 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2.

7. *Urges* States and relevant international organizations to develop national, regional and international strategies and other necessary measures that complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in addressing effectively the significant problems posed by the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and related activities;

8. *Invites* all States to support, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, including for the provision of technical assistance for the implementation of the commitments entered into at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[12] including the measures outlined in the plans of action to implement the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century annexed to resolution 56/261;

9. *Encourages* relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, and regional and national funding agencies, to support the technical operational activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention;

10. *Urges* States and funding agencies to review, as appropriate, their funding policies for development assistance and to include a crime prevention and criminal justice component in such assistance;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to exercise more vigorously its mandated function of resource mobilization, and calls upon the Commission to strengthen further its activities in this direction;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to non-governmental organizations and other relevant sectors of civil society for their support to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;

13. *Invites* relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, and other international funding agencies to increase their interaction with the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in order to benefit from synergies and avoid duplication of effort, and to ensure that, as appropriate, activities on crime prevention and criminal justice, including activities related to the prevention of corruption, are considered in their sustainable development agenda, and that the expertise of the Centre in activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice, including activities related to the prevention of corruption and the promotion of the rule of law, is fully utilized;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in this field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network of Institutes and other relevant bodies;

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[12] See *Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10-17 April 2000: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8).

15. *Urges* all States and regional economic organizations that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto as soon as possible in order to ensure their speedy entry into force;

16. *Welcomes* the voluntary contributions already made, and encourages States to make adequate and regular voluntary contributions for the entry into force and implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, through the United Nations funding mechanism specifically designed for that purpose in the Convention;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures and to provide adequate support to the Centre for International Crime Prevention so as to enable it to promote the speedy entry into force of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, including the organization of a treaty event, in cooperation with the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, in 2003;

18. *Reaffirms* the importance of the completion of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 56/260, and urges the Ad Hoc Committee to endeavour to complete its work by the end of 2003;

19. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to mainstream a gender perspective into its activities and its request to the Secretariat that a gender perspective be integrated into all activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

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23. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of crime prevention and criminal justice

The General Assembly takes note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Eleventh Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;[13]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the prevention of corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin.[14]

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[13] A/57/154.

[14] A/57/158 and Add.1 and 2.

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International drug control

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Oksana **Boiko** (Ukraine)

I. Introduction

1. At its 19th plenary meeting, on 20 September 2002, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "International drug control" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with item 100 at its 2nd to 6th, 9th and 15th meetings, on 30 September and 1, 2, 7 and 10 October 2002. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/57/SR.2-6, 9 and 15).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2002 (A/57/3);[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together (A/57/127);

(c) Letter dated 14 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the declaration signed in St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002 by the heads of State of the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (A/57/88-S/2002/672);

(d) Letter dated 10 July 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/57/203).

[1] To be issued in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/57/3/Rev.1).

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4. At the 2nd meeting, on 30 September, the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/57/SR.2).

5. At the same meeting, the Committee engaged in a dialogue with the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, in which the representatives of Nepal, Algeria, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Senegal and Afghanistan took part (see A/C.3/57/SR.2).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.9

6. At the 9th meeting, on 7 October, the representative of Mexico, on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Slovakia, Spain, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem" (A/C.3/57/L.9). Subsequently, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, the Congo, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, the Gambia, Georgia, Guinea, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, the Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia , Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At its 15th meeting, on 10 October, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/57/L.9 without a vote (see para. 8).

III. Recommendation of the Third Committee

8. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/92 of 12 December 1997, 53/115 of 9 December 1998, 54/132 of 17 December 1999, 55/65 of 4 December 2000 and 56/124 of 19 December 2001,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2] in which the world leaders resolved to redouble efforts to counter the world drug problem,

Reaffirming its commitment to the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in New York from 8 to 10 June 1998, and welcoming the continuing determination of Governments to overcome the world drug problem by a full and balanced application of national, regional and international strategies to reduce the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, as reflected in the Political Declaration,[3] the Action Plan[4] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[5] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[6]

Gravely concerned that the drug problem, despite increasing efforts by States, relevant international organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, is still a challenge of global dimensions, which constitutes a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all humankind, in particular young people,

Gravely concerned also that the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs and psychotropic substances undermines development, including efforts to reduce poverty, entails an increasing economic cost for Governments and continues to seriously threaten socio-economic and political systems, democratic institutions, and the stability, national security and sovereignty of States, especially those involved in conflicts and wars, and that trafficking in drugs makes conflict resolution more difficult,

Deeply alarmed by the violence and economic power of criminal organizations and terrorist groups engaged in drug-trafficking and other criminal activities, such as money-laundering and illicit traffic in arms, precursors and essential chemicals, and by the increasing transnational links between them, and recognizing the urgent need for enhanced international cooperation and implementation of effective strategies on the basis of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, which are essential to achieving results against all forms of transnational criminal activities,

Noting with grave concern the rapid and widespread increase, and the involvement of minors, in the illicit production of, trafficking in and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including amphetamine-type stimulants and other sorts of synthetic drugs, as well as in the number of children and young people starting to use drugs at an earlier age and having access to substances not previously used,

Reaffirming the importance of the commitments of Member States in meeting the objectives targeted for 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at the twentieth special session, and welcoming the guidelines and elements recommended by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

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[2] Resolution 55/2, annex.
[3] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[4] Resolution 54/132, annex.
[5] Resolution S-20/3, annex.
[6] Resolutions S-20/4 A-E.

for the preparation of subsequent reports on the follow-up to the twentieth special session,[7]

Welcoming the adoption of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/7[8] on the preparations for the ministerial-level segment of its forty-sixth session, with the main theme of the assessment of the progress achieved and the difficulties encountered in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Emphasizing the importance of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which introduces a new global approach balanced between illicit supply and demand reduction, under the principle of shared responsibility, and of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[9] which recognizes the importance of supply reduction as an integral part of a balanced drug control strategy,

Recognizing the efforts of all countries, in particular those that produce narcotic drugs for scientific and medical purposes, and of the International Narcotics Control Board in preventing the diversion of such substances to illicit markets and in maintaining production at a level consistent with licit demand, in line with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[10] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[11]

Recognizing also that the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is often related to the economic development level of countries and that appropriate measures are required, based on the principle of shared responsibility and strengthened international cooperation, in support of alternative and sustainable development activities in the affected areas of those countries, which have as their objectives the reduction and elimination of illicit drug production,

Expressing its concern that lenient policies towards the use of illicit drugs that are not in accordance with the international drug control treaties may hamper the efforts of the international community to address the world drug problem, and recalling in this context the importance of complying with relevant international obligations,[12]

Welcoming the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted on 27 June 2001 at the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS,[13] including the

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[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 8* (E/1999/28/Rev.1), part two, chap. I, resolution 42/11, annex; and ibid., *2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 44/2.

[8] Ibid., *2002, Supplement No. 8* (E/2002/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[9] Resolution S-20/4 E.

[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[11] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[12] The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956) and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (see *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5)).

[13] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

acknowledgement of the link between drug-using behaviour and HIV infection, as well as Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/1[14] on HIV/AIDS in the context of drug abuse,

Stressing that respect for all human rights is and must be an essential component of measures taken to address the drug problem,

Ensuring that women and men benefit equally, and without any discrimination, from strategies directed against the world drug problem, through their involvement in all stages of programmes and policy-making,

Recognizing that the use of new technologies and electronic media, including the Internet, poses new opportunities for and challenges to international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking,

Convinced that civil society, including non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, plays an active role and makes an effective contribution to countering the world drug problem, and should be encouraged to continue to do so,

Acknowledging that international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts,

I
Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in countering the world drug problem

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach, and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* all States to take further action to promote effective cooperation at the international and regional levels in the efforts to counter the world drug problem, on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

3. *Urges* all States to ratify or accede to and implement all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[15] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[11] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[16]

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[14] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 8* (E/2002/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[16] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

II
International cooperation to counter the world drug problem

1. *Urges* competent authorities, at the international, regional and national levels, to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session, within the agreed time frames, in particular the high-priority practical measures at the international, regional or national level, as indicated in the Political Declaration[3] and related documents;[17]

2. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan[4] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[5] and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs among their population, in particular among children and young people;

3. *Recognizes* the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in developing action-oriented strategies to assist Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration, and requests the Executive Director of the Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session on the follow-up to the Action Plan;

4. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates, bearing in mind the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999 and the measures taken and recommendations adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions aimed at the enhancement of its functioning, in particular in its resolutions 44/16[18] and 45/17;[14]

5. *Calls upon* all States to adopt effective measures, including national laws and regulations, within the agreed time frame, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States and in accordance with United Nations drug control conventions;

6. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions and other concerned intergovernmental and international organizations, within their mandates, as well as all actors of civil society, notably non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, sports associations, the media and the private sector, to continue their close cooperation with Governments in promoting and implementing the outcome of the

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[17] See resolution S-20/2, annex, as well as the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/32, annex), the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem, namely, the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors (resolution S-20/4 A), the measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (resolution S-20/4 B), the measures to promote judicial cooperation (resolution S-20/4 C), the measures to counter money-laundering (resolution S-20/4 D) and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development (resolution S-20/4 E).

[18] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 8* (E/2001/28), chap. I, sect. C.

twentieth special session of 1998 through public information campaigns, in particular with regard to efforts for drug demand reduction;

7. *Urges* Governments, the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international organizations to assist and support States, upon request, in particular developing countries, with the aim of enhancing their capacity to counter illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account national plans and initiatives;

8. *Calls upon* all States to adopt and implement measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals to illicit drug manufacture, in cooperation with competent international and regional bodies and, if necessary and to the extent possible, with the private sector in each State, in accordance with the goals and targets for 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration and the resolution on the control of precursors adopted at the special session;[19]

9. *Calls upon* States, the international community, international and regional organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks to support the implementation of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development by States affected by illicit crop cultivation, and the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/14,[14] on the role of alternative development in drug control and development cooperation;

10. *Calls upon* States in which cultivation and production of illicit drug crops occur to establish or reinforce, where appropriate, national mechanisms to monitor and verify illicit crops;

11. *Recommends* that Member States, in particular donor States and States in which sustainable alternative development programmes are being implemented, respect the balance and ensure the effective coordination of law enforcement and interdiction measures, eradication efforts and alternative development to achieve the goal of eliminating or reducing significantly the illicit cultivation of drug crops;

12. *Urges* States to open their markets to products that are the object of alternative development programmes and that are necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty;

13. *Encourages* States to cooperate through bilateral, regional and multilateral means to prevent illicit crop cultivation from emerging in, or from being relocated to, other areas, regions or countries;

14. *Urges* all States, bearing in mind the forthcoming quinquennial evaluation in 2003, to submit their replies to the questionnaires of the biennial reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted at the special session, in accordance with the terms established in the guidelines adopted by the Commission at its forty-second and forty-fourth sessions;

15. *Urges* Member States and Observers to ensure that they are represented at the appropriate level at the ministerial-level segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to participate actively in that segment;

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[19] Resolution S-20/4 B.

16. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

17. *Calls upon* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue mainstreaming a gender perspective into all its policies, programmes and activities, and requests the Secretariat to continue integrating a gender perspective into all documentation prepared for the Commission;

18. *Urges* all States to assign priority to the development and implementation of policies and programmes to raise awareness among children and young people, through, inter alia, information and education programmes, of the risks deriving from the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, as well as from the use of tobacco and alcohol, with the aim of preventing the use and reducing the adverse consequences of their abuse;

19. *Also urges* all States to make appropriate treatment and rehabilitation accessible for children, including adolescents, dependent on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, inhalants and alcohol;

20. *Further urges* all States to adopt measures, including, where appropriate, possible national legislative measures, to address the linkages between the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and the illicit trade in narcotic drugs, among other related crimes, through increased international cooperation and by ensuring full implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;[20]

21. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[21] and the three Protocols thereto, namely, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,[22] the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air[23] and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition,[24] and encourages universal signature and ratification of these legal instruments;

22. *Stresses* the need for coordinated action to reduce the demand for illicit drugs, in the context of a comprehensive, balanced and coordinated approach encompassing supply control and demand reduction, as set out in the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, noting, inter alia, the links among drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism;

23. *Recognizes* the need to provide support to the States that are most affected by the transit of drugs, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/21 of 24 July 2002, in which the Council requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to provide technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States

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[20] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV.

[21] Resolution 55/25, annex I.

[22] Ibid., annex II.

[23] Ibid., annex III.

[24] Resolution 55/255, annex.

identified by relevant international bodies as the most affected by the transit of drugs, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

III
Action by the United Nations system

1. *Emphasizes* the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues and as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

2. *Welcomes* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/17,[14] which provides for an intersessional session of the Commission, if and when services are available at no additional cost to the Organization, to examine issues arising from the governing role of the Commission in the budgetary process of the Programme;

3. *Reaffirms* the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities so as to increase cost-effectiveness and ensure coherence of action, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities throughout the United Nations system, and encourages further efforts in this regard;

4. *Emphasizes* that the multidimensional nature of the world drug problem calls for the promotion of integration and coordination of drug control activities throughout the United Nations system, including in the follow-up to major United Nations conferences;

5. *Urges* the relevant specialized agencies, programmes and funds, including humanitarian organizations, and invites multilateral financial institutions, to include action against the world drug problem in their programming and planning processes in order to ensure that the integral and balanced strategy that emerged from the special session devoted to countering the world drug problem together is being addressed, taking into account the priorities of States;

IV
United Nations International Drug Control Programme

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandate within the framework of the international drug control treaties, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,[25] the Global Programme of Action,[26] the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together and relevant consensus documents;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Programme for the support provided to different States in meeting the objectives of the Global Programme of Action and of the special session, especially in cases where significant and anticipated progress was achieved regarding the goals and targets for 2003 and 2008;

3. *Requests* the Programme to continue:

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[25] See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

[26] See resolution S-17/2, annex.

(a) To strengthen dialogue with Member States and also to ensure continued improvement in management, so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery and further encourage the Executive Director to maximize the effectiveness of the Programme, inter alia, through the full implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 44/16 and 45/17, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

(b) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, on request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the special session;

(c) To increase its assistance, within the available voluntary resources, to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes, and to explore new and innovative funding mechanisms;

(d) To allocate, while keeping the balance between supply and demand reduction programmes, adequate resources to allow it to fulfil its role in the implementation of the Action Plan[4] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;[5]

(e) To strengthen dialogue and cooperation with multilateral development banks and with international financial institutions so that they may undertake lending and programming activities related to drug control in interested and affected countries to implement the outcome of the special session, and to keep the Commission on Narcotic Drugs informed of further progress made in this area;

(f) To take into account the outcome of the special session, to include in its report on the illicit traffic in drugs an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means of improving the capacity of States along those routes to address all aspects of the drug problem;

(g) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all the official languages;

4. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the Programme by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities;

5. *Calls upon* the International Narcotics Control Board to increase efforts to implement all its mandates under international drug control conventions and to continue to cooperate with Governments, inter alia, by offering advice to Member States that request it;

6. *Notes* that the Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, and emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the Programme;

7. *Stresses* the importance of the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, in all regions of the world, and the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and encourages them to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the special session;

8. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[27] and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the quinquennial evaluation of the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session, including on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, based on the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-sixth session and the present resolution.

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[27] A/56/157.